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Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico during the month of February, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3 (at Mayaguez); number passed, 3 (at Mayaguez); number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A case of plague in Singapore.

SINGAPORE, *January 19, 1901.*

SIR: For the Department's information I transmit inclosed herewith, copy of a letter from the officer administering the government of this colony, with statement regarding the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague in this city on the 15th instant, and the measures taken by the authorities to prevent its dissemination.

There have been no further cases reported since.

Respectfully,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Acting United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Copy.]

SINGAPORE, *January 16, 1901.*

A case of plague was discovered at 89 Market street yesterday in a boy of 10 years of age. Dr. Middleton, the municipal health officer, was called to the house shortly after 4 p. m., and, thinking the case suspicious, had the patient at once removed to the quarantine camp, where he died at 9 p. m.

Subsequently bacteriological examination has confirmed the diagnosis. The house was at once isolated on the discovery of the case and the inmates are now being removed to the quarantine station at St. Johns Island.

The house, 89 Market street, and the adjacent houses, are occupied by Chitties. All these houses are now being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. It will be remembered that some suspicious cases of disease occurred in these houses in 1897, but that bacillus of plague was not then discovered.

W. EGERTON,
Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlement.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 261.]

Report from Constantinople.

Plague in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 27, 1901.*

SIR: Since the 3d instant, when the last death from plague occurred in Smyrna, the public health in this town has been good. Therefore at the sitting of the international sanitary council of yesterday the twenty-four hours' quarantine with disinfection has been abolished, and the passengers bound to Constantinople from Smyrna will be subjected to a medical visit at Dardanelles. The same sanitary step was decided for the passengers coming from Egypt. At the same time it has been

decided that susceptible merchandise like rags, wearing apparel, etc., will not be accepted in Ottoman ports.

The council has not taken any decision about skins and hides, reserving itself to take a decision next sitting. No decision whatever was taken, also, concerning the sesame grains, though according to the inquest commission on the first outbreak of plague in Alexandria plague was imported by steamers coming from Tudia with a cargo of sesame. In Beirut, plague cases have occurred in a shop where said sesame grains are manipulated for the preparation of halva, an oriental sweet meat. The plague death registered in Constantinople occurred also on a man who used to sleep and lay up in the shop where said sweet meat, halva, is prepared.

Public health in the provinces.

I should like to state that public health in Turkey is good, but telegraphic news dated 21st instant, stated that in the district of Khaizan, in the villages of Koelpik and Ewal, 50 deaths have been registered within ten days with symptoms of asphyxia. The district of Khaizan is in the vilayet of Bitlis, near Van. The sanitary physician of Van has been ordered to go and report the result of his inquiries, as well as to take the necessary steps for preventing the spread of the disease, if there is any.

Public health in Constantinople.

In Constantinople the general health is rather good. From the 11th to the 25th instant 589 deaths have been registered, of which 5 were from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, 4 from measles, 6 from typhoid fever, and 32 from acute disease of the respiratory apparatus.

Difference between the Ottoman Government and the sanitary board.

The difference between the Ottoman Government and the sanitary board on account of the appointment of the inspector-adjunct seems to have entered the way of settlement. Since the appointment of the new member, against which appointment the foreign Governments have protested, up to yesterday the number of the Ottoman representatives in the superior or international sanitary council, was 9. At the sitting of yesterday the Government of His Majesty the Sultan, communicated to the sanitary board that by imperial irade, Lutfy Bey, the army physician who was a member of the sanitary board, was promoted to the rank of general, and has become a pasha and has been appointed as a member of the army sanitary council. As a consequence the number of the Ottoman representatives in the sanitary board is again 8 instead of 9.

There remains now the question of the inspector-adjunct. The superior sanitary council which claims according to the stipulations to have the right to appoint the sanitary officials has already appointed in that place Dr. Duca, who is the Ottoman sanitary representative in the international sanitary board in Alexandria. At yesterday's sitting of the superior sanitary council with the communication of the Ottoman Government that Lutfy Bey has become Lutfy Pasha it has been communicated that Dr. Ziterer the sanitary physician at Kavak in the upper Bosphorus has been appointed inspector-adjunct. The German sanitary representative, Dr. Mordtmann, who is the dean of the foreign sanitary representatives has said that we would refer this appointment to the ambassadors or ministers whom we represent, and if they accept

the appointment of Dr. Ziterer it would be all right. It is known that Dr. Duca has been appointed to the inspectorship by the ambassadors and ministers who gave the order to their representatives to appoint him.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 13,709. Total number of deaths, 22, including 5 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 53,167. Total number of deaths, 165. No contagious diseases reported.

DENMARK.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 2,375,000. Total number of deaths, 23,150, including diphtheria, 598, enteric fever, 118, measles, 2,110, scarlet fever, 1,319, and 464 from whooping cough.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 1,181, including diphtheria, 10; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from smallpox.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1901. Estimated population, 135,784. Total deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Glauchau*.—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Mainz.—Year ended December 31, 1900. Estimated population, 84,335. Total number of deaths, 1,650. Causes of deaths not reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 23, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,789,099. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 36.7, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 11.7.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 23, 1901. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 36; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 52; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand. In Greater London 2,452 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 13 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 22 from whooping cough.